

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please amend paragraph [0010] as indicated:

[0010] Accordingly, it would be advantageous to provide a method for purifying a polyether polyol of non-volatile impurities after the polyether polyol has been formed. While the prior art purifies the propylene oxide prior to forming the polyether polyol, the propylene oxide may still be contaminated before incorporation into the polyether polyol. Therefore, if the polyether polyol was purified, instead of the starting components, there would be a less likelihood of contamination leading to unstable foam products. Further, it would be advantageous to provide a method of purifying the polyether polyol without suffering large material losses during the purification and filtering thereof. And given that only certain foam formulations of given polyether polyol products are substantially influenced by the presence of PPO, a system that could be utilized on an as needed basis would also be advantageous.

Please amend paragraph [0026] as indicated:

[0026] It has also surprisingly been determined that another detrimental impurity may be soluble forms of polyethylene oxide (PEO). This is surprising because it is generally held that PEO of any appreciable molecular weight is insoluble in the unreacted ethylene oxide (EO), as well as in the finished polyether polyol be they PO/EO random or blocked co-polymer and can typically be separated using standard techniques. However, it was discovered that polyether polyol comprised of a mixture of EO and PO as a block or random co-polymer contained significantly higher levels of high molecular weight impurity. It is to be appreciated that the impurity may include a mixture of the high

molecular weight PPO and PEO. However, for clarity, the subject invention will be described as addressing PPO, without intending to be limited thereto.

Please amend paragraph [0036] as indicated:

[0036]       The polyurethane foam is prepared by reacting the purified polyether polyol with at least one isocyanate in the typically accepted manner and under typical reaction conditions [[to]] known to those skilled in the art. Generally, water and/or some other blowing agent is utilized along with other conventional materials, e.g., inorganic fillers, surfactants, catalysts, auxiliary blowing agents, and provide stable polyurethane foams exhibiting less sag, shrink and/or collapse and having substantially reduced blow-hole formation. The isocyanate may include aliphatic, alicyclic and aromatic isocyanates characterized by containing two or more isocyanate groups. Such isocyanates include the diisocyanates and higher functionality isocyanates, particularly the aromatic polyisocyanates. The polyisocyanate may be an isocyanate-terminated pre-polymer made by reacting, under standard conditions, an excess of a polyisocyanate with a polyol that on a polyisocyanate to polyol basis, may range from about 20:1 to 2:1.